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1876.

Educational Institutions,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

(CANADA.)

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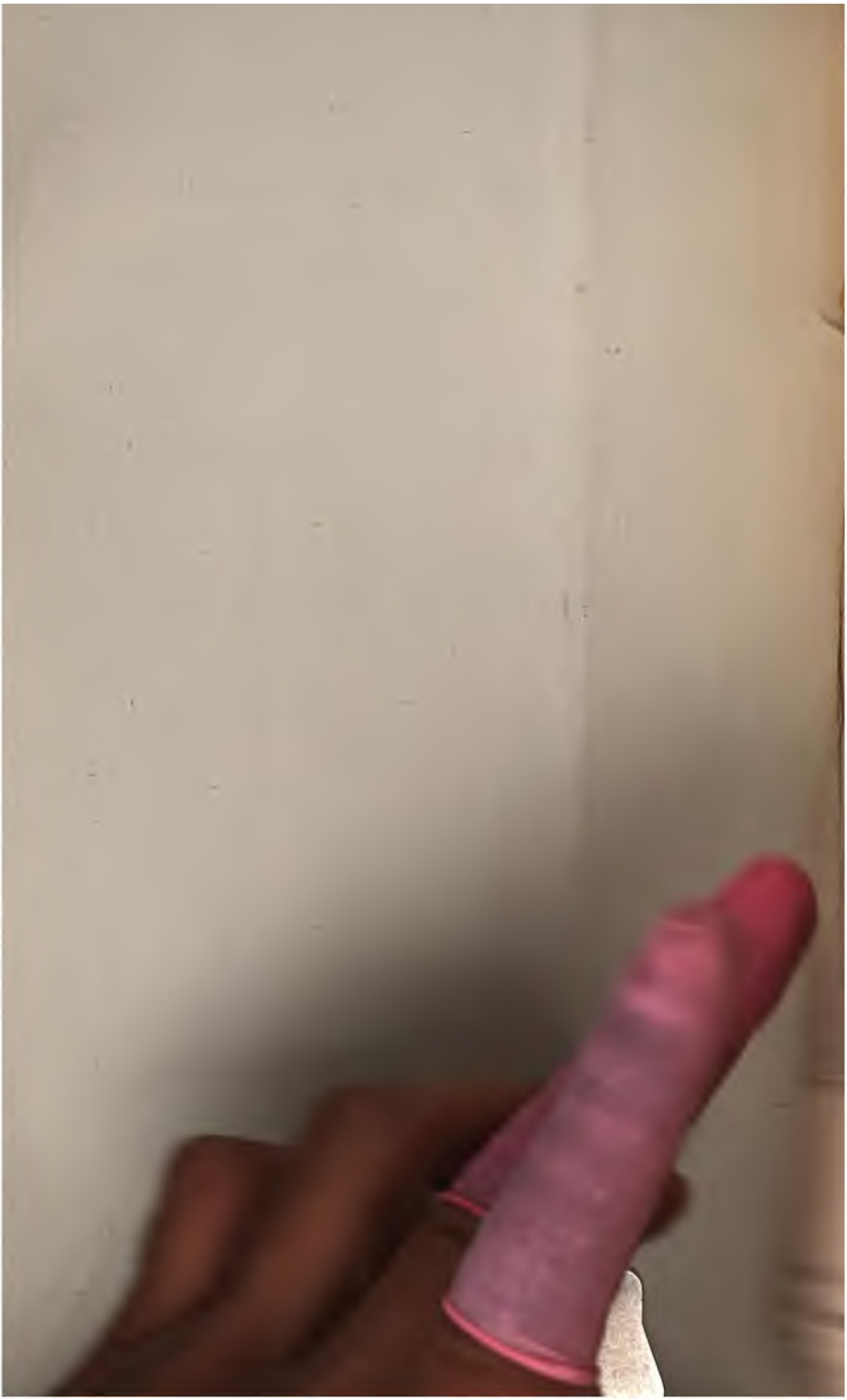

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

(CANADA.)

STATEMENT.

THIS Statement relates only to the Educational Institutions of the Province of Ontario.

Education is one of the subjects within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provinces which compose the Confederation of Canada.

The system comprises the following:

I. The Public and High Schools under the control of the Education Department.

II. The Schools, Colleges and University provincially endowed, and subject to the control of the Provincial Government.

III. Institutions for special classes, maintained and managed by the Provincial Government.

IV. Institutions and Societies partly aided by, or under Governmental supervision.

V. Schools, Colleges and Universities not under Provincial control.

VI. Institutions partly educational or reformatory.

I.—Public and High Schools.

The Education Department is entrusted with the control of the Public and High Schools of the Province. The Department, at the last Session of the Legislature of Ontario, underwent an important change in ceasing to be under the control of a Board or Council of Public Instruction, with a Chief Superintendent, and is now composed of a Committee of the Executive Council of the Province, presided over by one of their number, as Minister of Education, and holding office with the other members of the Executive Council, subject to responsibility to the Legislative Assembly, according to the principles of the British Constitution.

The Schools under the administration of the Education Department comprise—(1) Public (or primary) Schools; (2) Separate (or denominational) Schools; and (3) High (or secondary) Schools.

The Province of Ontario possesses a system of municipal or local self-government which is uniform throughout the Province, and while symmetrical in its arrangement, is thoroughly practical, and rests upon the free action of the ratepayers in each municipality. The organization comprises the (1) minor municipal corporations, consisting of townships, being rural districts, of an area of eight or ten square miles, with a population of from three to six thousand; (2) villages with a population of over seven hundred *and* fifty; and (3) towns with a population of over two thousand.

Such of these as are comprised within a larger district, termed a county, constitute (4) the county municipality, which is under the government of a council composed of the heads of the different minor municipalities in such counties as have already been constituted in the Province. (5) Cities are established from the growth of towns when their population exceeds fifteen thousand, and their municipal jurisdiction is akin to that of counties and towns combined.

The functions of each municipality are commensurate with their respective localities. This municipal organization has been readily adapted to the requirements of a popular or national system of education.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who, in February of this year, retired from the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, after thirty-three years of able service and devotion in founding and developing the Ontario system of Public Instruction, thus describes the facilities afforded to educational progress by this municipal system, in an address delivered in the year 1851:

"It is in Upper Canada (now Ontario) alone that we have a complete and uniform system of municipal organization, from the smallest incorporated village to the largest city, and from the feeblest school section and remotest township to the largest county or union of counties—the one rising above the other, but not superseding it—the one merging into the other for purposes of wider expansion and more extensive combination. By their constitution, the municipal and school corporations are reflections of the sentiments and feelings of the people within their respective circles of jurisdiction, and their powers are adequate to meet all the economic exigencies of each municipality, whether of schools or roads, of the diffusion of knowledge or the development of wealth."

In each minor municipality, such as a township, local School Corporations for the township, or for a section thereof, are established, and these are governed by trustees elected by the ratepayers, who

are liable for the support of the public schools in their respective localities. The trustees appoint the teacher, who must possess the qualifications required by the Department. They arrange and pay the salary; purchase the school site which may be acquired compulsorily; build the school-house, and levy rates for all funds which, in their judgment, are required for public school purposes: or may, at their option, require the Corporation of the Municipality to levy the required amount of rates instead. The trustees can establish a circulating library, and may borrow, with the consent of the Municipal Council, money for school purposes. The trustees are under the obligation to provide adequate school accommodation, as defined by the Regulations of the Education Department, and sufficient for all children of school age within the school division: to employ the required number of qualified teachers; to permit the children of all residents, between the ages of five and twenty-one, to attend school *free of all charge*; they are bound to keep the schools open the whole year, and to send to the Inspectors and the Department the accounts and reports required by the Law and Regulations; they must also take a census of the children between the ages of five and sixteen years inclusive, and especially those between seven and twelve years of age, and in case any of the latter have not been under instruction for four months in the year at least, they must notify the parents, and can impose a rate of one dollar per month for each child in case the neglect continues, or may lay a complaint before a Justice of the Peace, who has power to fine, and in default imprison for the offence. Similar powers and obligations reside with the Boards of School Trustees in cities, towns and villages, but these only raise the sums required for school purposes by requisition, according to their own estimate, upon the Council of the Municipality, which is bound to raise the required amount by rate. The Council of the County Municipality is entrusted with additional specific duties in respect of the townships within the county, the most important being to levy by rate an amount equal to the Legislative grant for education, both

amounts being solely devoted in aid of teachers' salaries. The County Council also appoints Inspectors, possessing the qualifications required by the General Regulations of the Department; pays one-half of their salaries, the other half being paid out of Provincial funds; and appoints a County Board for the examination of second and third-class teachers. The School Board of each city possesses similar powers, and of towns and incorporated villages some of them. No teacher can be engaged by the trustees unless he holds a certificate acquired after examination according to the General Regulations of the Department, which involve his passing a satisfactory examination upon questions prepared by the Central Committee of Examiners appointed by the Department, and the classification is according to the result of his answering. First-class certificates can, however, only be obtained by candidates from the Education Department or Minister of Education, after passing a satisfactory examination by such Central Committee.

The County, City and Town Councils, in appointing Inspectors, are limited to such teachers as hold the highest grade of certificate.

The Inspector's duties are to inspect every school at least twice in each year, apportion the Legislative Grant and County equivalent to each school, act as Chairman of the Examining Board of his district, investigate, confirm, or set aside the rural school elections, call meetings of ratepayers, decide disputes; suspend teachers' certificates, for cause; give report on the state of the schools to the Department, and generally to see that the Law and Regulations are observed.

The Examiners appointed by the County or City Council must possess qualifications prescribed by the Regulations, and their functions are to examine candidates within their localities for second and third-class certificates, on examination papers prepared by the Central Committee of Examiners.

The Central Committee of Examiners is appointed by the Department from the High and Public School Inspectors, with a Professor in the Provincial University to act as Chairman.

Separate Schools apply to Protestant and coloured persons as well as to Roman Catholics; but this exception to the general Public School system is chiefly confined to Roman Catholics who desire to establish Separate Schools where their supporters are sufficiently numerous to support one. The principle is that any Roman Catholic ratepayer can elect to support a Separate School, and upon giving the prescribed notice, he is exempted from the Public School rates. They are governed by trustees elected by their supporters, and are a corporation with powers similar to the other school trustees. Their teachers are required to possess proper certificates of qualification, and their schools share in the Legislative Grant in proportion to their attendances, and they are also subject to inspection by the Education Department.

The prescribed course of study for the Public Schools involves reading, spelling and etymology, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, music and object lessons for all the classes (being from 1 to 6 inclusive), and requiring 21½ hours of study per week. Grammar and composition begin in the second class; chemistry and botany, in the fourth; general history and literature, natural history and physiology, in the fourth class; while in the fifth and sixth classes, civil government, natural philosophy, algebra, geometry, mensuration and book-keeping are also prescribed subjects of study. The following table shows the

Prescribed Subjects of Study for each Class in the Public Schools, and Hours of Study per Week.

SUBJECTS.*	I. CLASS.	Hours per Week.	II. CLASS.	Hours per Week.	III. CLASS.	Hours per Week.	IV. CLASS.	Hours per Week.	V. CLASS.*	Hours per Week.	VI. CLASS.*	Hours per Week.
Reading	1st and 2nd Bks.	6½	3rd Bk., to p. 164.	6½	3rd Bk.	5	4th Bk., to p. 169.	4	4th Bk.	2½	5th Bk.	2½
Spelling and Etymology	1st and 2nd Bks.	1½	3rd Bk. and Spelling Bk.	1½	3rd Bk. and Spelling Bk.	2	4th Bk. and Spelling Bk.	2	4th Bk. and Spelling Bk	1	5th Bk. and Spelling Bk.	1
Writing	On Slates and in Copy Bk. No. 1.	2½	Copy Bk. No. 2.	2½	Copy Bk. No. 3.	2½	Copy Bk. No. 3.	2½	Copy Bk. No. 4, or Book keeping.	1½	Copy Bk. No. 4, or Book keeping.	1½
Arithmetic	To Division.	4½	To Reduction.	4½	To Addition of Fractions.	5	To Practice.	5	To Stock.	3	Advanced.	3
Geography	Map and Blackb'd.	2½	Easy Lessons.	2½	Easy Lessons.	2½	General Geography	2½	General Geography	2½	General Geography	2
Drawing	Common Objects.	1	Common Objects.	1	Common Objects.	1	Maps and Common Objects.	1	Maps and Common Objects.	1	Maps and Common Objects.	1
Music	Songs.	1	Songs.	1	Songs.	1	Manual and Songs.	1	Manual and Songs.	1	Manual and Songs.	1
Object Lessons	Common Things.	2	Natural History.	2	Moral Duties.	2						
Grammar	—	—	First Steps.	2½	Junior.	2½	Advanced.	2½	Advanced.	2½	Advanced.	2½
Composition	—	—	Simple Sentences and Descriptions.	½	Simple Sentences and Descriptions.	1	Sentences, Construction, Narrative, Letters.	1	Sentences, Construction, Narrative, Letters.	1	Composition on a Subject, Paraphrase	1
Chemistry and Botany	—	—	—	—	—	—	First Lessons.	1½	First Lessons and How Plants Grow.	1½	First Lessons and How Plants Grow.	1½
Canadian and English History	—	—	—	—	—	—	Canadian History & British Empire.	2½	Canadian History & British Empire.	2	—	—
General History	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	General History.	2
Natural History	—	—	—	—	—	—	Animal Kingdom.	1½	—	—	—	—
Human Physiology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anatomy.	1	—	—
English Literature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	English Literature.	1½
Christian Morals	—	—	—	—	—	—	First Lessons.	1	—	—	—	—
Civil Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Civil Government.	1	Civil Government.	1
Natural Philosophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mechanics.	1½	Mechanics.	1½
Algebra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	First Exercises.	2	To Quadratics.	2
Geometry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bk. I., or Domestic Economy for Girls.	1½	Bks. I. and II., or Domestic Economy for Girls.	1½
Domestic Economy (Girls only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	First Lessons. For Girls (Lesson 38).	1½†	First Lessons. For Girls (Lesson 38).	1½†
Mensuration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Surfaces.	1½	Surfaces and Solids	1½
Book keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Single and Double Entry.	1†	Single and Double.	1†
		21½		24½		24½		28	† Time already counted in.	28	Commercial Usages † Time already counted in.	28

* Except in the larger towns, there are few Schools with Classes V. and VI.; the last *seven subjects* are not therefore very usually taught.

The following are the statistics of the Public Schools of Ontario for the year 1874:—Number of schools reported as kept open, 4,758. The number of pupils between the ages of 5 and 16, attending the schools, was 443,099. The school population was 511,603. The number reported as not attending any school is 10,321. The average attendance, namely, being the average daily attendance, divided by the legal teaching days of the year, was 192,898. The number of teachers are 5,736—2,601 being males and 3,135 females. The following are the qualifications of the different teachers with Provincial certificates:

First-class	215
Second-class	857
Old County Board First-class Certificates	564
" " " Second-class "	415
" " " Third-class "	56
New County Board Third-class Certificates	3,069
Interim Certificates	560

The average salary of male teachers in counties was $348; of female teachers, $235. In cities, of male teachers, $699; of female teachers, $276. In towns, of male teachers $520, and of female teachers $254. The Separate Schools are included in the above statement. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 166, and of pupils 22,786.

The High Schools, like the Public Schools, are open to pupils of both sexes who can pass an entrance examination chiefly in the fourth class work of the Public Schools. The High Schools are intended to furnish a higher English, or a classical course with modern languages, so that the pupils may be fitted to pass the matriculation examination in the University, or to enter business. High Schools which have four masters at least, and an average of 60 male classical pupils, are called Collegiate Institutes. There is a

Legislative Grant in aid of these schools, which, supplemented with the County grant—equal to half the Legislative aid—is to be expended only upon teachers' salaries. There is a further allowance out of Provincial funds, based on the efficiency of the schools as tested by the results of the annual examination and by the average attendance of the pupils. The County Council can establish High Schools with the consent of the Provincial Government, and they are subject to the supervision of the Education Department by its Inspectors. The head masters are required to be graduates in Arts of British or Colonial Universities, of proved efficiency as teachers, and to possess a certificate to that effect from the Department.

Each High School is under the government of trustees who are appointed by the County Council, or in case of a city or town separated from a county, by their Councils respectively.

The trustees appoint the teachers possessing the qualifications required by the Regulations, and they also provide for the requisite accommodation, furniture and apparatus, and are empowered to call upon the Municipal Council of their respective districts for such funds as they annually require. The High Schools are under the General Regulations and Programme of Study prescribed by the Department, and are subject to its inspection, and their trustees must report thereto.

The Programme of Study in the High Schools prescribes English language, mathematics, modern languages, ancient languages, physical science, history and geography, bookkeeping, writing, drawing and music; each school being divided into a Lower and Upper School, and specific subjects are prescribed for the Lower and Upper School respectively. The trustees are at liberty to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors), according to circumstances, the order in which the subjects shall

be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once.

In the year 1874 the following was the condition of the High Schools:—The number of schools, 108; number of pupils, 7,871.

The Education Department is entrusted with full central authority for making general regulations for the efficiency of the Public and High Schools, and to that end prescribes text-books, library and prize books, programme and subjects of study for the different schools, and for the examination and classification of Public School teachers, the qualification of High and Public School Inspectors, appoints the Central Committee of Examiners, and Teachers of the Normal and Model Schools, apportions the Legislative Grants, and generally controls all matters relating to the Public and High Schools.

For the better supply of trained teachers, two Normal Schools have been established—one at Toronto, and the other recently at Ottawa. Two Model Schools, for boys and girls, are attached to the Normal School at Toronto, to aid in the practical training of Normal School students. During the year 1874, 73 male and 108 female students obtained Provincial certificates at Toronto, the new school at Ottawa being only in the first year of its operation. The total number of students admitted to the Normal School, Toronto, to the end of the year 1874, being the 52nd Session, was 7,367—3,703 being male, 3,664 being female. In the year 1874 the sum of $3,239,271 was raised for the support of the Public Schools, being derived from the following sources:

From the County municipal assessment.....	$606,538
The Trustees' school assessment.....	1,608,437
The Legislative Grant and other receipts.....	1,024,296
	$3,239,271

Out of these funds the amount paid for teachers' salaries is $1,647,750; for apparatus, prize books and libraries, $54,987; for sites and building of school houses, $699,547; rents and repairs to same, $154,036; for school books, stationery and expenses $309,008.

For High Schools the total expenditure in 1874 was $286,593. The total receipts amounted to $285,051, derived from the following sources: Legislative Grant, $75,553; Municipal Grant, $137,801; pupils' fees, $19,022; and other sources, $52,675. This shows an increase over the preceding year of $52,159. Out of the receipts, the amount paid for salaries of masters was $179,946; for rents and repairs, $63,684; prize books and expenses, $39,639; apparatus and libraries, $3,323.

II. Schools, Colleges and University Provincially endowed, and subject to the control of the Provincial Government.

These institutions come next in order. They are exclusively Provincial, being supported by Provincial funds and subject to the general control of the Government, but possessing their own Councils or governing bodies, and are not within the jurisdiction of the Education Department—as such.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE was founded in 1828, upon the model of the great public schools of England, and was endowed with a large grant of public lands, from which it now derives an annual income of $15,000, in addition to its building and grounds in the City of Toronto. Its pupils number about 300, and it aims at preparing them for matriculation in the Provincial University, and for different professions and pursuits. It is governed by a Committee of the Senate of the Provincial University, under

statutes passed by it from time to time; but such statutes are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The curriculum extends over a six years' course of study in the same number of forms, and embraces Greek, Latin, mathematics, French, German, English, grammar, literature and composition, history and geography (both ancient and modern), natural philosophy, experimental chemistry, physiology, Biblical knowledge, the usual commercial branches, drawing, music, gymnastics, fencing and drill exercises.

In other forms, known as the Lower and Upper modern, commercial and scientific training can be obtained. The examinations in each form are quarterly. Scholarships may be established by the different County Councils, while four exhibitions have been founded out of the University funds, each exhibition being the result of a competitive examination, and tenable for one year, in the fifth and sixth forms. Its staff of teachers comprises the following:—2 Classical Masters, 2 Mathematical Masters, 4 English Masters, Drawing Master, Gymnastics and Drill. This School and the High Schools already referred to, constitute the principal feeders of the Provincial University.

The corporate designation of the University is that of the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. It was originally established by Royal Charter, and endowed with a grant of public lands in 1828. The annual income from this endowment now exceeds $55,000. The institution was inaugurated and opened for students in 1843. The governing body now consists of the Senate The Convocation, composed of all the graduates, elect the Chancellor and fifteen members of the Senate, the Provincial Government nominating nine. The Senate has power to confer degrees (but not honorary degrees) in the several faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, and certificates in Engineering and Agriculture, after the different examinations prescribed in the curriculum, and subject to its

provisions for attendance upon lectures in University College, or other affiliated schools or colleges. The Senate can also provide for local examinations, and may recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the establishment of Professorships in any department of knowledge, science or art in University College.

The functions of the University comprise the examination of candidates for standing scholarships, and degrees in the several faculties. It prescribes the curriculum of study, and appoints the examiners and conducts the respective examinations; it also maintains a library and museum.

The work of instruction is performed by UNIVERSITY COLLEGE through its Professors and Lecturers. This College and the University are maintained out of the common endowment of the Provincial University, which is administered by the Bursar's Department, under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. University College is governed by a Council composed of the President and Professors. The following chairs have been established in the College, namely: Classical literature, logic and rhetoric, mathematics and natural philosophy, chemistry and experimental philosophy, history and English literature, mineralogy and geology, metaphysics and ethics, meteorology and natural history, and lectureships on Oriental literature, in German and French, Italian and Spanish.

The course of instruction follows that prescribed by the curriculum of the University of Toronto, and involves four academic years, each consisting of two terms.

The students are required to pass a matriculation examination for entrance to the College, and also to the University, before being entitled to be recognised as regular students; and the examinations prescribed in the College are at the expiration of each term,

while the examinations for standing in the University of Toronto are required to be annual. Students who are not matriculated may attend lectures in the different departments.

Besides University College, which forms part of the Provincial University system, supported by the Provincial endowment, there are several institutions which, maintained from private sources, are affiliated to the University, and are entitled to send up to its examinations students who have conformed to the prescribed curriculum. Amongst such may be mentioned the Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock and the Toronto School of Medicine; but these properly belong to another class, and need not be further considered here.

Since the opening of the University in the year 1843, the number of students who matriculated up to the end of the year 1875 is as follows:—In Law, 116; in Medicine, 336; in Arts, 918; in Civil Engineering, 33; and in Agriculture, 20; or the total number of 1,423.

The number of degrees conferred in the several faculties is also as follows:—In Law, 118; in Medicine, 328; and in Arts, 728; or the total number of 1,174.

Scholarships in the different faculties are annually awarded upon the result of the examinations in the University. There are thirty-nine in the Faculty of Arts alone, in sums of $120 and $80 respectively.

Since the year 1849 the aggregate number of scholarships awarded in that faculty is 721.

The seat of the University and University College is in the City of Toronto, where they occupy their own building, which is of

Norman architecture, specially designed for their purposes, and situate in spacious grounds. The cost of the building alone exceeded $350,000.

III. Provincial Institutions for Special Classes maintained and managed by the Provincial Government.

The Legislature of the Province has established several institutions of a specific character, and maintains them by annual grants out of the Provincial revenue.

In 1870 the INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB was established in the Town of Belleville. Such pupils as are unable to be maintained by their parents or guardians are clothed, boarded and educated free of charge. The course of study comprises the usual English education, namely: history, geography, arithmetic, writing and drawing, also articulation. The boys learn the following trades: carpentering, cabinet-making and shoemaking, and knowledge of the farm and garden. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general domestic work. The number of pupils is more than 210.

In 1871 the INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND was established in the Town of Brantford. Its object is the instruction of blind pupils of sound intellect in the ordinary branches of an English education, in vocal and instrumental music, and in certain mechanical arts within the reach of the blind. No pupils can be admitted excepting for the purpose of instruction; and all over the age of twenty-one are excluded except under special circumstances, and only for a single season as probationary. Admission is refused to the aged, infirm or to imbeciles. Pupils unable to pay are boarded and taught gratuitously.

The chief expense of the maintenance of the Institution is borne by the Provincial Treasury.

The number of pupils during its last session exceeded 140.

The SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE was established in 1873, and a building secured where lectures of a practical character are given on chemistry, geology, and physics; and classes are instructed in linear, construction, and free hand drawing.

In 1874, the SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE at Guelph was opened. Its objects are (1st), to teach the practice and theory of husbandry to young men engaged in agriculture, or intending to so engage; and (2ndly), to conduct experiments of general interest to agriculture. The farm in connection with the Institution consists of 550 acres.

The regular course comprises two years, and instruction is given in Agriculture, Horticulture, Natural Science including Chemistry, Veterinary Surgery, Anatomy and Physiology. The buildings provide accommodation for 50.

The sum required annually for the maintenance of these Institutions amounts to the sum of $85,000.

IV. Institutions and Societies partly aided by or under Governmental supervision.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES may be established as Corporations under a general Act, for providing a library and evening classes. Each is entitled to receive from the Legislature an annual grant of $400, conditional upon the local contribution being at least $200, and upon being subjected to Government inspection.

These exist in almost every town in the Province, and 15 Institutions are reported last year to have held evening classes, with an attendance amounting to 772, for instruction in English gram-

mar and composition, arithmetic, geometry and mensuration, penmanship, bookkeeping, practical mechanics, chemistry, geometrical and decorative drawing, and free hand drawing.

Several societies, partly educational, are also annually aided out of the Provincial Treasury, such as the AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION, the ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, the CANADIAN INSTITUTE, and the ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

V. Schools, Colleges and Universities not of a Provincial character.

Causes of a social and denominational character have given origin to several Schools, Colleges and Universities which, maintained by their special supporters, are taking part in the work of education in the Province. Of these, few are to be found in the rural districts, and the number in all does not much exceed 200. But schools of a private nature, and some of a superior order, are to be found in the cities and larger towns. These together number 280, with some 8,500 pupils and 540 teachers.

Of a social or denominational origin, may be mentioned: Episcopalian—Trinity College School, Port Hope; Bishop Hellmuth's College, London, for Boys; Bishop Hellmuth's Ladies' College; Bishop Strachan's School, Toronto; Church of England Ladies' School of Ottawa; while the Wesleyans have established a Female College at Hamilton, and the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; as well as an Institute for Boys at Dundas; the Methodist Episcopals have a Ladies' College at Belleville; the Presbyterians a Ladies' College at Ottawa and at Brantford; the Roman Catholic body have several institutions under their exclusive charge, such as Saint Michael's College, Toronto; La Salle Institute, Toronto; Loretto and Saint Joseph's Convents, Toronto; and Assumption College, Sandwich.

From many of the schools just mentioned, some of the pupils proceed to the denominational Colleges and Universities to be next mentioned, and some to the Provincial University.

Under denominational control, the following Colleges and Universities are to be noticed :—

(1.) THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, Cobourg, which obtained University powers in 1841, to confer degrees in the several faculties which comprise Arts and Science, Theology, Law and Medicine. The Senate is the governing body, and the College is chiefly supported by an income derived from an endowment of about $100,000, contributed by voluntary subscriptions.

(2.) UNIVERSITY AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE, at Kingston, under the control of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, formerly in connection with the Church of Scotland.

This College was incorporated by Royal Letters Patent in 1841, and endowed with University powers. Its income is derived from an endowment fund of about $100,000. Its teaching work is confined to the faculties of arts and theology. Since the opening of the College, 871 students have been enrolled and 526 degrees conferred.

(3.) UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE was established for the instruction of members of the Church of England, and obtained a Royal Charter in 1852, which empowered it to confer degrees in divinity, law, arts and medicine. It is supported by an endowment obtained from subscriptions in England and in Canada, and is governed by a Convocation, consisting of the Chancellor, the Provost and Professors, and persons of the standing of Master of Arts or of any degree in divinity, law or medicine. Subscription is required to the effect that the student is a member of the Church

of England, but is not required from any candidate who is not a member of the Church of England.

(4.) ALBERT UNIVERSITY was established at Belleville by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857, and obtained University powers in 1871. It is under the government of a Senate which confers degrees in arts, law, music, theology and engineering.

(5.) THE OTTAWA COLLEGE is under the direction of the Roman Catholic body, and obtained University powers in 1866.

Denominational Institutions of the like character to the preceding have been established by other religious bodies, but without acquiring University powers, their main object being for the education of youths for the ministry in their respective Churches.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada established KNOX'S COLLEGE, 1844. The course is chiefly theological, and the College now owns and occupies a commodious edifice in Toronto. It has acquired a considerable endowment from private subscriptions.

HURON COLLEGE, situated at London, is of like character in connection with the Church of England. It was founded in the year 1863, and acquired its building and endowment by private subscriptions chiefly obtained in England. It is purely a theological college, and pledged to the maintenance of the principles of the Church of England known as Evangelical.

THE CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE, at Woodstock, while affiliated with the University of Toronto, in connection with its course of instruction in arts and science possesses a theological department for the training of ministers in connection with the Baptist Church.

The foregoing is an enumeration of most of the Institutions whose origin may be traced to social or denominational causes.

In connection with professional pursuits, the Law Society of Ontario maintains a LAW SCHOOL, in which lectures are delivered to students, and upon an examination being held, Scholarships may be awarded upon the result.

For instruction in Medicine the following schools exist:—

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, affiliated to the University of Toronto; the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the University of Trinity College; the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS at Kingston; there is besides a Veterinary College in Toronto.

VI. Institutions partly Educational or Reformatory.

In addition to the Institutions properly educational, there are others whose objects are of some such character, and which are striving for the amelioration and reformation of those classes which come within the scope of their operation. Of these may be noticed those directly maintained out of Provincial funds, and controlled by a Department of the Government. In the PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, Penetanguishene, there are 173 boys, who have been committed to it on being tried for criminal offences. Part of their time is given to instruction and part to training in various industries, and the general results of the treatment have proved favourable.

The CENTRAL PRISON was established by the Province in 1873, for the purpose of reforming ordinary offenders whose sentences were of limited duration. The prison has been constructed at an expense of about $420,000, and is probably one of the best prisons, in all respects, to be found on the continent. The short expe-

rience of its effects shows that the influences are of a beneficial and reforming character. Offenders consigned to it are free from the contaminating associations to be found in the ordinary gaols of the Province, and being instructed in various trades, leave the Prison better fitted for earning an honest living in the future.

The Public Schools are unable to reach the class of neglected children which are to be found in cities and the larger towns, and Boys and Girls' Homes have been established by individuals and societies to meet this want. They care for, educate and train a large number of such children, and their efforts are aided out of the Provincial Treasury according to the number who are cared for in each institution.

Finally, while religious instruction in the Public Schools is optional with trustees, teachers, parents and pupils, the Sunday Schools existing in the Province exceeded in 1874, 3,500, with 197,000 scholars, and 22,700 teachers.

Relying upon these popular and national agencies, and those which special considerations have developed, the Province of Ontario is steadily pursuing a career of progress, material, moral and intellectual.

While the foregoing presents some indication of the efforts of the Province in striving to become a civilized and well-ordered community, its people understand that their further progress, welfare and happiness mainly depend upon the continued efficiency and improvement of these educational agencies under their free constitutional system of government.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
Toronto, April, 1876.

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